$$\left(1,\right)$$

(a)
$$\vec{u} - 3\vec{v} = (-14, -3, 8)$$

 $\vec{w} \times \vec{u} = (6, 4, -3)$

(b)
$$rank(A) = 3$$

(c) $ja, t.ex. D = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(d) 19

$$\sim
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{pmatrix}$$

teR

(b) •D1:
$$(0,0,0,0)$$
 • $(1,1,1,1) = 0$

$$=) \ \partial \in U$$

•D2: antag
$$\vec{W}, \vec{W} \in U$$
 $\vec{U} \cdot \vec{U} \cdot (\vec{V} + \vec{W}) = \vec{U} \cdot \vec{V} + \vec{U} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{V} + \vec{W} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{W} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{W} \cdot \vec{W} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{W} \cdot \vec{W}$

• D3:
$$\nabla \in U$$
, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\overrightarrow{R} (\lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{V}) \cdot \overrightarrow{U} = \lambda (\overrightarrow{V} \cdot \overrightarrow{U}) = \lambda \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$S^{\alpha} \lambda \overrightarrow{V} \in U$$

Det foljer att UCR är ett delm

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ \hline{3} & \boxed{-3} & \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{0} & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} \end{pmatrix} \text{ radhanon}$$

kolonn 1, 2, 8 4 ar pivotholonner, alltså har $K(A) \text{ an bas } \{A_{01}, A_{02}, A_{04}\} = \{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}\}$ $=) \dim (K(A)) = 3$

från den radhanonisha matrise ser vi att
$$AZ = \overline{o}$$
 han allnan løsning $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ \overline{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

All tså har $N(A)$ base of $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \overline{z} =) $\dim(N(A)) = 1$

- (4) (a) en bas for V består av en uppsattning vehtorer [W, W21-, Wn] i V so & spanner V (V = spanfw, W21-, Wn] och so ar limpart oberoende
 - (b) Vi vet att två veliteren i R bilder en bas for R² omm de ar linjart oberæde. Undersoh: XII, + YII, = 0

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{*}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix} = 3-2= \begin{vmatrix} = 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 matrice $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}$ ar inverterbor

l'elwatian (*) har entydig tosning.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, dus der Milala$$

Alltså Der Blimart obervonde, och en bas.

(c) Beste -
$$x_1 y$$
 s.a. $x_1 y_1 y_2 = \overline{y}$
 dy = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4$

(a)
$$los \times A + yB + zC = 0$$

(b) $los \times A + yB + zC = 0$

(c) $los \times A + yB + zC = 0$

(x) $los \times A + yB + zC = 0$

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(x) $los \times A + yB + zC = 0$

(x) $los \times A + yB + zC = 0$

(x) $los \times A +$

sto de enda los ninge ar de Mirala, sa A.B.C ar linjart oberoende.

(b) fran løsninge av (a) ser vi att vi ska forsolin losa eluationssystee

(b) Efterson A ar sy-chroth finns sade
$$P_1$$
, och det racher att konomiera en ON-bas for \mathbb{R}^2 av egenvelstenen HMA .

 $\overline{U}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ enhelsvelsten

 $\overline{U}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ enhels velsta

 $\overline{U}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ enhels velsta

$$\overline{u}_1 \cdot \overline{u}_2 = \frac{1}{5} (-2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2) = 6$$
 ortograda

dus $\overline{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ar en sada natus;

triangelms pla har noralizable
$$\vec{n} = -\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PP} = (1,0,-1)$$

 $\vec{PS} = (1,-1,-2)$

$$Proj_{n}(PS) = \frac{PS \cdot n}{\|\vec{n}\|^{2}} \vec{n} = \frac{(1,-1,-2) \cdot (1,0,-1)}{2} (1,0,-1) =$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}(1,0,-1)$$

Publit normalforme ger elwattonen:

$$\widehat{h} \circ (x-1, y-2, z-3) = 0$$
(=)
$$x-1 - (z-3) = 0$$
(=)
$$x-z=-4$$

(b)
$$A \times C + B \times C = D$$

 $(A \times + B \times) C = D$
 $(A \times + B \times) C = D$
 $(A + B) \times C = D$
om $C \approx inverter ber : (=)$

$$(A+B)X = DC^{-1}$$
om A+B inverterbu:
$$X = (A+B)^{-1}DC^{-1}$$

$$|C| = -1 \quad \text{sa} \quad \text{Cinverterban ned}$$

$$|C| = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A+B=\begin{pmatrix}0&1&0\\1&0&0\end{pmatrix}=|A+B|=-1 \text{ sa }A+B \text{ inverter }b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | &$$

$$X = (A+B) \bigcirc C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P rog_{\vec{n}}(\vec{v}) = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}'\|^2} \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot (1, -1, 2)}{6} (1, -1, 2)$$

om
$$\vec{v}' = (x_1 y_1 z)$$
 han \vec{v}
 $\vec{v}' = (x_1 y_1 z)$ han \vec{v}
 $\vec{v}' = (x_1 y_1 z)$ han \vec{v}

$$P(x_1y_1z) = (x_1y_1z) - \frac{x-y+2z}{6}(1,-1,2) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6} \times + \frac{1}{6} \gamma - \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \times + \frac{5}{6} \gamma + \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \times + \frac{1}{3} \gamma + \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{2}$$

vi laser av standardmatniser

$$[P] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)
$$\ell: (x_1y_1z) = t \cdot (l_1 z_1 3)$$
, $t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $[P] t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = t [P] \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 3/6 & 1/6 & -1/3 \\ 1/6 & 5/6 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= + \frac{17}{6} = + \frac{1}{6} = +$$

dus P(l) ar linjer gera argo med rilitmys. (1,17,8), allton P(l): (x,4,2) = t (1,17,8), tak